



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox and plague.

MANILA, P. I., May 1, 1900.

SIR: Relative to plague and smallpox in Manila, P. I., for the week ended April 28, 1900, I have the honor to report as follows: Plague, 13 cases and 7 deaths; of this number there were 10 Chinese and 3 Filipinos. Smallpox, 3 cases and no deaths.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague on steamship San Jorge.

MANILA, P. I., May 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that the steamer *San Jorge* arrived at Manila April 29, 1900, having had 1 death among the crew from plague. Relative to this case I would state that the infection was contracted in Manila and the disease developed three days after leaving this port for Catbalogan, P. I., resulting in death six days later while the vessel was in the latter port. The body was buried at sea, and all the clothing and effects of the patient were destroyed. Upon arrival vessel was placed in quarantine and disinfected with sulphur and bichloride of mercury; the crew were bathed and their clothing disinfected, and the cargo, which consisted of hemp, was unloaded on lighters and exposed to the sun and air.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the regular quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended May 26, 1900. Nothing of special interest has occurred among the shipping.

The same high death rate prevails, even increasing slightly. Two cases of smallpox appeared a few days ago among the prisoners in the city jail. The cases were isolated and all precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Reports from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended May 19, 1900:

The steamship *City of Rome* sailed for New York on the 19th instant. There were inspected and passed 140 cabin and 331 steerage passengers.